LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 29, 1847.

ssrs. GALES & SEATON: DEAR SIRS: The New Orleans is just in with hundred and fifty wounded and sick from Vera z, which place she left on the 25th instant. In versation with a passenger I learn the following:

ld not learn our loss. Gen. P. had 1,800 men before day." h him. Gen. CADWALADER had reached Jalapa, with the loss of more than half his wagons, ich he had to burn, in consequence of the mules ing been killed. It would appear from all this t the guerrillas are in very strong force.

A letter from an officer of the army at Vera z, received by the New Orleans, states that they information, via Orizaba, that Santa Anna e. Reinforcements were pushing up to Gen. orr as circumstances would permit. Generals Low and CADWALADER have 3,000 men. The pito is very bad at Vera Cruz.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES

VERA CRUZ, JUNE 24, 1847. We are yet without authentic intelligence from Mexico of er date than the 12th instant, and nothing of special inst up to that time. There seems to be no doubt of Santa na's intention to make a stand against Gen. Scott at some n our little army may tell us of another Cerro Gordo affair. the result, of course, I can entertain no apprehension, even he event of Alvarez's arrival and participation.

The vomito is yet picking our poor fellows off, one or two eans and here as one of the finest fellows and enterprising n in the country, is one of the last victims of which I am rmed. He died 'yesterday morning, after forty-eight hours' ess. The disease cannot be said to be raging, nor do I rs; but it is really a serious matter, and it is impossible to any degree of comfort in its neighborhood.

Business is still, of course, at a stand. Another vessel has ved with a cargo of the goods stored in Havana-nearly last, I think, of that stock. A vessel is expected soon n Campeachy, where one cargo was stored during the kade, and that I fancy will pretty much close the foreign le with Vera Cruz, for some months at least.

am informed that the head of one firm, and one of the y first in the city, has replied to a demand for duties from Collector that he has no money and cannot pay. His the same reason that prevents the payment of his fluties. UNE 25 .- We received letters from Mexico last night as as the 15th, but they do not satisfy us on the subject of nta Anna has been chosen with extraordinary powers, to in the prosecution of the war, but is expressly forbidto enter into negotiations for peace. It is also said that re are twenty thousand troops in the city of Mexico, and equipped. Taking every thing into consideration, I have doubt that a bloody battle will precede Gen. Scott's entry

Seneral Scott had not left Puebla on the 16th instant-that ertain. He is waiting for reinforcements from the eastrd. General Cadwalader left Jalapa on the 19th to join with some two thousand troops under his command. I k the army will move forward as soon as it receives this Alvarez is said to have taken his station, with six thousand

is Sonora troops, between Puebla and Jalapa, for the pure of cutting off Cadwalader's train, and would probably be The editor of "El Arco Iris" says he has information that

election did not come off at the time appointed, but is peace will immediately follow his installation.

Our dragoons have had quite a brush with the guerrillas Perote. Three hundred of them encountered four hun-

Senor Atocha is here cruising about the streets with no apent mission, or business of any kind. He is most cordialnated by the Mexicans, and I believe disliked by every body Vera Cruz who knows any thing of him.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE OF JUNE 30.

The news by the New Orleans, which will be md in detail in our columns to-day, is the most jous and consistent that we have received for my weeks. It is now no longer doubtful that en. Scott's march upon the capital will be disted with no inconsiderable determination-for exicans. It is supposed that he will be resisted, force, at three several points between Puebla and

Santa Anna has succeeded in getting to the windrd of his enemies. He has collected a force. midable at least in numbers, and, it is said, conved to have himself made Dictator, upon the connerals and dignitaries who were opposed to him, were suspected of lukewarmness in his cause. ve been imprisoned or sent to distant provinces exile. His sway, it would seem, is established on as firm a basis as the power to get rid of his emies without restraint can furnish. All accounts agree in stating that the utmost acti-

y prevails in the different armories and foundries. Mexico—that cannon are being cast with rapidilarge bodies to fill up the rank and file of the ny. The people, it is said, have been aroused. Santa Anna employs the intervals between the h-sounding proclamations in the more soldiere and serious business of preparing substantial ences of the seat of government. As a means keeping in power, despite the foreboding comxion of such returns of the votes of the States as ve been received, Congress, no doubt through his curement, have passed a law to the effect that ir successors shall meet on the 1st of January xt, and the votes for President shall be counted the 15th of that month. Whatever may be said Santa Anna's conduct in battle, he has certainly m apparently hopeless reverses.

The Arco-Iris of the 22d has letters from the pital which appear to be late, though the dates are given. The purport of them is, that the ork of fortifying the environs of the city is goon rapidly, and that seventy pieces of artillery d arrived from Acapulco and other points, which ey were mounting as fast as possible. They en, and they set down the entire force in the city 20,000 armed militia and 16,000 troops of the

20,000 armed militia and 16,000 troops of the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in the capital and considerable complaints in our army of the tardiness in the complaints in the capital and considerable complaints in our army of the tardiness in the capital and considerable complaints in our army of the tardiness in the capital and considerable complaints in

n are universal. Had these needful supplies of

patch, it is conceded on all hands that Gen. Scott would ere this have taken possession of the Meximum and the direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but, like all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other obstacles direct road leading into the city; but all other ob can capital without meeting serious resistance. Now it is doubtful when he will again make a forward movement. The 16th instant was the day appointed to advance from Puebla, but such were the preparations of the enemy to receive him that he was compelled to delay his march until reinforcements

The guerrillas, too, are becoming bolder in their attacks upon bodies of men moving along the road. Indications of obstinate resistance are rife from every quarter, nor can any presage of peace be den. Photow had been attacked by the guerrillas, drawn from any source, unless there be comfort in om he had repulsed, killing thirty of them. I the adage, "the darkest hour of the night is just

The force under the command of Gen. Pillow, which left Vera Cruz on the 18th, escorted a train of about one hundred and twenty-five wagons; the force amounted to nearly 1,800 men, and we regret that our accounts induce the belief that it suffered excessively in the first and second days' march from the heat of the weather. The march on the second day is represented as having been particularly severe, the time chosen for it being during the heat of the day, through heavy sand, and when I been declared Dictator, but prohibited from eleven miles were to be made without water! One king peace, and that he had with him altogether hundred and fifty men are said to have been com-000 men. Another battle was considered inevi- pletely knocked up on this march : six or seven died upon the road, and the rest were sent back and were arriving at Vera Cruz in small parties at our last accounts. Both our private advices and the papers of Vera Cruz impute this trifling with life entirely to the change introduced by Gen. Pillow of marching during the heat of the day, instead of selecting early morning or the after part of the day

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF JUNE 30.

A letter has been received by the New Orleans from a Mexican officer of rank, which states there nt between Puebla and the capital, and our next arrival is no prospect of peace; that even the capture of the capital would not produce that result; and that the war will be prosecuted, on the part of the Mexicans, with more vigor and bitterness than ever. For all this of course due allowance must be made. time, in the city. Colonel Banks, well known in New coming from the source we have mentioned, though we are inclined to believe that the enemy do not entertain any intentions of making peace. If the report is correct that Santa Anna has been invested with supreme authority, with the exception of the power to make peace, it looks very ominous of a determination to fight it out on the part of the ene-The next advices will be looked for with great interest, not only from the headquarters of Gen. Scott, but also from the detachments with Generals Pillow and Cadwalader.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

PUEBLA, (MEXICO,) JUNE 5, 1847. The news from the city of Mexico is of considerable importance. The report is that Congress will not accept Santa nna's resignation, all which he probably knew when he sent it in, and that he now intends to carry out his schemes in a more high-handed manner than even. To defend the capital ty days are out, and it remains to be seen what will be the he appears determined upon : but instead of adopting a con-His goods will not be sold, as nobody can buy them, ciliatory policy, and bringing about a union of the different parties and factions, he has sent a number of the most noted officers either to prison or into exile, and by threats and abuse is endeavoring to bring over their friends to his cause. cers who gave their paroles at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo atest moment—the election. One of them declares that are forced into the army or else are recated with violence and All the American citizens in the driven from the city. tal were ordered, on the 1st instant, to leave at the expiration of twenty-four hours, either for Jalisco or Morelia, and many were obliged to pack up and be off without a moment time to attend to their business. This tyrannical decree will forcements are constantly arriving. Alvarez's force is now of course be ruinous to the interests of all, but more espemented (by report) to eight thousand men, well armed cially to the heavy commercial houses. In the mean time equipped. Taking every thing into consideration. I have common defence, and the *leperos* are driven to work at the fortifications at the point of the bayonet. Cannon are being cast at a foundry in the city, balls and shells at ironworks near San Rafael, and other establishments are busy turning out munitions of war. Defences are in process of construction at Chalco, Ayotia, Guadalupe, Chapultepec, and other points, and the war-party would fain believe that they can re-sist the advance of the "infamous and cowardly" North Americans. Great hopes are entertained of the prowess of afforcement and the money and supplies which accompany the Guardia Nacional—composed of the young men of the capital, merchants' clerks, law students, the better class of mechanics, &c .- but as it is known that many of them hire servants to carry their muskets to and from the parade ground, no great harm can be anticipated from this force. It is furthought that the Indians from the South (the Pintos, under Alvarez) will strike perfect terror into the hearts of "los Yankees," inasmuch as they cast their arrows with great accuracy, and when charged upon throw themselves on election did not come off at the time appointed, but is their backs and fight vigorously with their machetes, or short swords. It is fairly presumable, if they undertake this latter growth of the top made the last year, and that portion of it swords. It is fairly presumable, if they undertake this latter growth of the top made the last year, and that portion of it which was of previous growth and has all the indications of backs will ever rise to their feet in this world.

It is a very old saying that "those whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad." If the Mexicans are not mad, then their actions must go for naught. The pertinacity d guerrillas in a ravine, and routed them, the Mexicans with which they cling to Santa Anna is one evidence of their ng some thirty killed. Our fellows were guided by the being demented; and their absurd hope of defeating the Americans and preserving their nationality is another. Were a man gifted with forty different lives, and were he to lose thirty-nine of them by drowning while clutching at the self-same straw, the fortieth he would probably sacrifice in the same vain effort. So with the Mexicans: with the evidence of a long list of reverses and malpractices staring them in the face, they still cling to the tyrant and his fortunes. He may be the best man among them; he is certainly the worst.

PUERLA, MEXICO, JUNE 6, 1847. I have obtained a file of El Republicano from the city of Mexico, as also several copies of El Nazional, published at Atlixco, where the Legislature of the State is now in session. From El Republicano we learn that Santa Anna has either imprisoned or sent out of the way Generals Ampudia, Almonte, Bravo, Arista, and some say Rejon. Arista has been ordered to Acapulco, and the editor thinks most unjustly. Ampudia refused to be banished to Curnavaca, unless they used force, and force was used. Report has it that Bravo and Reion were ordered off because they refused to accept commands in the army offered them, alleging, it is said, that all attempts to arrest the progress of the Americans must end in defeat. Such views do not suit Santa Anna, who, like every desperate gambler, still determines to play on against every plance of hope. Almonte is in prison, and is charged with ion that he will refuse to make peace. Those holding communication with the Americans. It is even asserted that he is accused of holding a treasonable correspon dence with Gen. Worth. I am informed that every line which has passed between them was a simple letter of compliments, n by Gen. Worth at Saltillo last fall, and to which he

has never even received an answer.

The editor of El Republicano puts down the entire force organized for the defence of the capital at 17,500, including Indians, irregulars, and all. Santa Anna is known to have compelled those who gave their parole at Cerro Gordo and Vera Cruz again to take up arms, both men and officers; and those of the latter who have refused have been most grossly —that shells, round shot, and other missiles are abused and insulted. As regards arms, the infantry are promed out in abundance, and that men are collecting bably but indifferently provided; but it is known that new cannon are constantly being turned out at the foundry esta-blished for that purpose, and in this arm Santa Anna may be enabled to oppose no inconsiderable stength to Gen. Scott.

PURBLA, MEXICO, JUNE 7, 1847. We have had an arrival and a mail from the United States Lieut. Daniels, with a number of recruits for the 7th and other regiments, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, bringing dates om New Orleans up to the 14th May. The gratifying intelligence has a so been brought that large reinforcements for Gen. Scott are on the way, although it is a great pity they were not sent sooner. But so it has always been ever since this war with Mexico commenced-every movement has been too it is that no fact is better attested by the conquerors themselves, tardy, and procrastination has given the Mexicans, after every defeat, an opportunity to recover from the shock and prepare for fresh resistance. Who will deny that Gen. Scott, had he had even 12,000 available men and a sufficiency of transportation, would not at this moment have been in the city of Mexico. ronderful knack of raising armies and recovering and very likely without even a skirmish? senses can dispute it. The fault lies not at the door, either of Gen. Scott or Gen. Taylor, that they have not been in a situation to follow up their successes.

Every arrival from the city of Mexico but confirms the pre

vious reports that the war party is determined to defend the capital. One rumor has it that they have already ninety cannon of different calibers; but this is doubtless an exaggeration A Frenchman who arrived to-day says that Chapultepec, Mexicalsingo, Guadalope, and Penon Viejo are fortified, and that at the different points they have sixty cannon. Generals in command at these places are Ignacio Gutierrez, Gaona, Mariana Martinez, and Gregorio G. Palomino. That

PURSIA, MEXICO, JUNE 8, 1847.

The rain it raineth every day, and the wet season appears have fairly set in. The rains, which come mostly in the

the Americans have to encounter, they will be overcome in

The result of the election for President of this so-called Republic is not known, nor will it be until January. Cons has passed a decree to the effect that on the first day of the coming year the new Congress shall be installed, and that on the 15th of the same month the votes for the President shall be counted. This may be some new trick of Santa Anna's getting up, as until that time he can have every thing The refusal of the present Congress to accep his resignation as President interino gives him unlimited sway, and he will not be slow to exercise all the powers of a Dictator. That there will be gritos and pronunciamentos against him before January is as certain as that the intervening months will come and go; but he may be cat enough t fall upon his feet with every new revolution. An anarchist himself, his very element is anarchy, and the only peaceful

moments he probably spends are passed amidst confusion.

Report now has it—we can learn nothing positive—report now has it that Santa Anna has between 30,000 and 40,000 men of all classes under arms at and near the city, and that this force is rapidly augmenting. The peace party dare do nothing, for the moment a man is even suspected he is sent off or thrown into prison. The American residents have all left, many of them in such haste that their business must suffer to a most ruinous extent, while it is reported that all the American prisoners, contrary to the laws of nations as well as of humanity, have been cast into a more loathsome prison and treated more rigorously than ever. Such are the verbal reports we receive from the capital.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, JUNE 12, 1847. A Frenchman who left the city of Mexico yesterday reports that he saw two thousand men busily at work upon the fortification at El Penon. This is a hill of no great size or elevation, about nine miles this side of the city, and on the direct road, with a lake immediately in the rear of it and at its base. Another Frenchman, and one who appears to be intelligent, says that the Mexicans intend to make three or four stands—one between this city and San Martin or Tlascala, where they can use their cavalry; another this side of Guadalupe, and the last at Guadalupe itself. Amid such a multiplicity of reports it is hard coming at the truth, and perhaps the only way to ascertain the real intentions of the Mexicans at the capital is to pay them a visit with the army.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, JUNE 14, 1847. As yet no one knows when the army is to make a forward ovement. Gen. Scott certainly will not march until reincements arrive, which are now without question on the way. A delay is certainly of more importance to our army than to that of the Mexicans, for even if the latter are enabled to augment their forces they will be beaten, that is certain: and then there is a strong probability that, so straitened are the Mexicans for means, a delay of a month will find them persing over the country for the very means of subsistence else cut up by internal discords.

As regards the prospects of a peace, they appear just as distant as ever. A peace patched up at the city of Mexico at this time would hardly last until the ink is dry with which it may be signed : certainly not until the Americans are out of the country. Without doubt there is a large and influential party in favor of it, but they dare not avow themselves for fear ensequences. I know not how it may turn up, but, as I said in a former letter, I do not at present see any other course than for the United States to hold and retain possession of the country; ay, and to govern it, too.

NEW ROOTS TO OLD TREES.

The following account of a curious horticultural operation is condensed by the Cincinnati Gazette from the New England

had ceased growing, and were apparently dying, which he noticed with regret, as they were young trees of valuable sorts. As he considered the disease the effect of growing on Quince oots, it occurred to him they could be saved by substituting

Pear roots for those of the Quince. To effect this, he took a dozen pear stocks, two years old, and then partially removed the earth from about the roots of six of the most sickly looking trees, so as to make room for the roots of the young pear stocks, placing one on each of the opposite sides of the old trees. The tops of the young stocks vere cut off by a drawing stoke, making the taper about two inches in length, as for splice grafting. A horizontal cut was then made through the bark of the tree just above its junction with the quince, and then an upward incision in the bark of the desired length. Enough of the bark below the horizontal cut was removed to prevent its offering any obstruction. The bark was then raised by carefully passing a small three cor-nered wedge up the incision. The tapered point of the stock, prepared as above, was gently crowded up till it felt firm in its place, and was bound up firmly with matting. The earth was then carefully covered over the roots, and heaped up four or five inches above the place of operation to exclude the air. The result was highly satisfactory. The Editor says:

"The roots grew in beautifully, and the trees are entirely renovated. Where, for two years previously, the trees had merely leaved out and stood the whole season without making any perceptible growth, they last year-the same season that new roots were grafted in-sent forth strong vigorous shoots eighteen inches in length; they are making a free growth this spring, and are besides well set with fruit. One of them

shown, what we did not suspect at the time, that the difficulty with these trees was the borer in the quince root. Several others, on which we did not operate, were entirely dead this spring, and, on removing them, the root was found to be literally eaten up. The borers would pass upward as far as the quince went, but were not found in any instance to have passed into the pear.

"This operation may be usefully resorted to in a great variety of cases. Where trees are girdled about the roots by mice in winter, they may be saved in this way. There are many pear trees, also, which, having attained a good size, ome stunted in consequence of the stock being a sucker from an old tree. In such cases, and all others where more vitality and vigor is necessary in consequence of defect in the root, the trees may be renovated by this process."

A PERUVIAN PARADISE.

The favorite residence of the Incas was at Yucay, about four leagues distance from the capital. In this delicious valley, locked up within the friendly arms of the Sierra, which sheltered it from the rude breezes of the east, and refreshed by gushing fountains and streams of running water, they built the most beautiful of their palaces. Here, when wearied with the dust and toil of the city, they loved to retreat and solace themselves with the society of their favorite concubines-wandering amidst groves and airy gardens that shed around their soft intoxicating odors, and lulled the senses to voluptuous repose. Here, too, they leved to indulge in the luxury of their

light tassel of the same material that floated gracefully from its top. If this dazzling picture staggers the faith of the reader, may reflect that the Peruvian mountains teemed with gold; that the natives understood the art of working the mines to a considerble extent; that none of the ore, as we shall see hereafter, was converted into coin; and that the whole of it passed into the hands of the sovereign, for his own exclusive benefit, whether for purposes of utility or ornament. Certain who had ample means of information and no motive for misstatement. The Italian poets, in their gorgeous pictures of the gardens of Alcina and Morgana, came nearer to the truth than they imagined.

(Prescott's History of the Conquest of Peru.

LONGEVITT OF THE DAMASK ROSE. - A correspondent the Burlington Gazette says there is a rose bush flourishing at the residence of A. Murray McIlvaine, near Bristol, (Penn.) nown to be more than a hundred years old. In the year 1742 there was a kitchen built, which encroached on the corner of the garden, and the masons laid the corner-stone with great care, saying "it was a pity to destroy so pretty a Since then it has never failed to produce a profes of roses, shedding around the most delicious of all performes. netimes it has climbed for years over the second-stor windows, and then declined by degrees to the ordinary height The fifth generation is now regaled with its sweets. from this venerable bush is a tree of the same age, now mes suring thirty-three feet in circumference-a buttonwood.

Shocking Accident.—A young man, while engaged in etting off sky-rockets at Philadelphia on Saturday evening, a the neighborhood of Ninth and Christian streets, had his in the neighborhood of Ninth and Christian streets, had his hand blown off by the premature explosion of one of the rockets, and also a part of his face, from which it is feared he will not recover.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ABVERTISER OF MONDAY. The British steamer Caledonia, Captain Lott, arived at this port at an early hour yesterday morn-ng, having left Liverpool on the 19th ultimo.

The political and general news by this arrival is no particular importance. The most interesting fact is that of the intervention of Great Britain and France, with the consent of Spain, to suppress by force the insurrection in Portugal.

The commercial news will be looked for with much interest, and it presents some points which will have much effect upon markets here. The cotton market, with a few fluctuations and pretty large sales, exhibits no marked change since the sailing of the Cambria. The grain market for the fortnight, on the other hand, after much variation, closes with a decided fall. American flour had since the last advices fallen over four shillings per barrel, Indian corn more than ten shillings, and Indian meal six shillings per barrel, and wheat about shilling a bushel.

The steamer Hibernia, which left this port on the 1st ultimo, made her passage in twelve days. She arrived on Sunday, the 12th. The U.S. steamer Washington, Capt. Hewitt, which left New York on the same day, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, the 14th ultimo, with one hundred and twentyseven passengers. After taking two or three hundred tons of coals she proceeded, on the following day, on her voyage to Bremen.

The continued promising appearance of the growng crops in England, together with the suspension the export of specie, had produced a revival of onfidence and ease in the money market.

In Ireland the fever continued to make sad ravages. The accounts from the principal cities, more especially from those in the south and southwestern parts of the Island, are painfully distressing. The mortality is principally confined to the humbler classes, but others higher in the scale of society are occasionally the victims of the infection.

The fleet and forces of the Portuguese Junta, onsisting of twelve ships of war and 3,500 men. surrendered unconditionally to the British blockading squadron off Oporto on the 31st May.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN PORTUGAL.

An attempt has been made in the British Parliament, from we sources, to obtain a vote of censure of Ministers for the ourse adopted for putting an end to the civil war in Portugal, concert with the Governments of France and Spain. One was made by Lord Stanley in the House of Lords, who moved a resolution declaring that the papers presented to Parliament afford no justification, in the opinion of the House, for intervention by Great Britain by force of arms in the internal affairs of Portugal. He supported his motion by an elaborate speech. The Marquis of Lansdowne justified the course pursued by the Government as a measure required by the relations which had long subsisted between the two countries. The Duke of Wellington also concurred in the same view, and maintained that the condition of the Portuguese Government was such as made it the duty of the English Government to interfere. The motion was lost by a vote of 47 to 66. In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume offered a resolution de claring that the intervention was unwarrantable in principle, and lkely to lead to serious and mischievous conseque The course pursued by the Government was defended by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel. The debate broke off singulary, for want of a quorum, on the third day, and in conequence Mr. Hume declined subsequently to call up his motion. The desertion of the House, which had dwindled to twenty-seven members, was variously accounted for, by the attractions of Lord Stanley's eloquence in the House of Lords, the magical influence of the dinner hour, and the new debut of Jenny Lind. Sir Robert Peel, in the course of his speech, expressed his entire concurrence in the course taken by the Government, and said that, had he been the Minister of the Crown, he would have pursued the same course. The objects of the intervention appear to have been fully effected by the British and Spanish naval forces in the Douro and Tagus.

A similar attack was made in the French Chamber of Deouties on the Ministry of that Government, which was attriuted in direct terms by M. Cremienx, one of the orators of the Chamber, to the desire of M. Guizot to curry favor with able speech, in which he declared that he would support French interests in the measures of foreign policy whenever he had an opportunity, and if, in so doing, he could effect it by acting in accord with the English Government, he would has the following remarks upon the debate :

"The Opposition exclaim against our intervention in Portugal. If we had not interfered, the same parties would have expostulated in a louder tone. How much should we not to the 9th instant. Our correspondent announces the comlity in suffering the affairs of Europe to be discussed without said that she regarded us as nothing; she acts with us, and it is said we follow in her train. The simple exposition of cede a generous and comp the question made by M. Guizot, which required no effort of be an end to the struggle. eloquence after the speech of M. Cremicux, did full justice to that reproach. The fact is, that after many tergiversations, and netwithstanding some little disguised ill will, the British Jovernment concluded by returning to the solution proposed by M. Guizot from the commencement of the question. M. Guizot established as a principle, at the beginning of the civil war in Potogal, the maintenance and execution of the trea-ty of the quadruple alliance. The English Government commenced by contesting that principle. It essayed an intervenion, or at least an isolated mediation, and it did not succeed After the first check it endeavored to organize an intervention amongst three-a concert between Portugal, Spain, and England, to the exclusion of France. In presence of these facts the Frenci Government demanded again the application of the treaty of the quadruple alliance, and the English Govern ment at length acceded to the propositions originally suggested by M. Guizot. And now has not M. Guizot a right to lemand whether that was placing himself in the train of

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. JUNE 4.-Lord MONTEAGLE, in an explanatory speech,

moved for a select committee on the subject of Irish emiouths, replenished by streams of crystal water which were con- gration. He said it appeared that, from 1825 to 1846, includucted through subterraneous silver channels into basins of sive, 1,479 000 persons had emigrated from the United Kinggold. The spacious gardens were stocked with numerous dom to the colonies of this country, and to the United States. varieties of plants and flowers, that grew without effort in this Of this enormous amount of emigration nearly one-half had temperate region of the tropics; while parterres of more ex- found its destination in the United States; and it was importraordinary kind were planted by their side, glowing with the tant to inquire what there was in the United States to make various forms of vegetable life skilfully imitated in gold and them so preferable in the eyes of her Majesty's subjects to our silver. Among them the Indian corn, the most beautiful of own colories. Out of the 1,400,000 who had emigrated, American grains, is particularly commemorated; and the about 700,000 had directed their steps to the United States. curious workmanship is noticed with which the golden ear The cause of this was, that while there was nothing but torwas half disclosed amidst the broad leaves of silver, and the por and inactivity on the British America side, and all seemed waste and desolate, on the side of the United States, as appeared from Lord Durham's report, all was energy and activity; and, consequently, wages were higher and capital gave a large return. This was not owing to any natural or political advantages possessed by the United States, but to the energeti: temperament of the people of that country. He was not speaking of Canada West, where great activity prevailed; he, therefore, called on the House to contribute to make the colonies as attractive to the emigrant as the United

Earl Garr said it was not his intention to ask their lordships to refuse the committee, and he rose merely for the pur-pose of stating the grounds on which he acquiesced in the no-ble Lord's motion. With reference to North America, although emigration to that part of the world had not been created by any interposition of the Government, much had been accomplished. The system, a few years ago, was a mere shovelling out of papers, without any regard to their welfare when they reached their destination; but there had been progressive improvement until now: an agency was established on both sides of the Atlantic which worked with the greatest benefit for the emigrants. It was, however, a mistake to suppose that any great relief could be given to Ireland if a sudden change were effected in the mode of emigrating to America, and a greater stimulus given to it by the Government; and he had distinctly expressed that opinion in 1843. In April last 55,000 persons left England and Ireland for our colonies and the United States, 32,000 of that number going to the colonies; and he felt very sanguine that by the means at present in operation those emigrants would be able to establish themselves on the other side of the Atlantic. It was considered by persons well informed on the subject that the emigration to America this year would not fall short of from 200,000 to 300,000 persons:

to their friends at home, to enable them to go out, was every year on the increase, and stating that, if Government aid were given to effect such a purpose, the result would be that these remittances would to a great extent cease. Lord Elgin, in a letter accompanying that which he had referred to, stated that he thought the assistance to emigrants should commence on their arrival in Canada, and he (Earl Grey) was convinced that it was a sound principle. He agreed with his noble friend that, if they were to do any thing to encourage emigration, they ought to extend the public works in Canada; but it mus he remembered that this country had already advanced a great deal of money for that purpose. He should, however, wish to see much more done for Canada, and he felt the greatest anxiety that railroads in America should be carried to a greater extent. One undertaking of great national importan been projected-namely, a railway from Quebec to Halifax. That there should be an easy access from such a splendid har bor as Halifax to Quebec was most desirable. The survey of the line had not yet been completed; a gentleman connect-ed with the works had unfortunately lost his life in endeavoring to save that of another, and this circumstance had greatly lelayed the progress of the works. He was afraid the cold nists would not be able to supply the necessary capital; but, if the money market in this country were in a better state, large assistance, no doubt, might be obtained for carrying on so promising an undertaking. One or two railways had been sanctioned in New Brunswick, and very soon the works would be in operation. The noble Lord (Monteagle) had contrast ed the progress in Canada with that in the United States. But he should remember what had actually been the progress in our colonies. It was so great that he was convinced the best thing for them was to be left as much as possible without

Government interference.

Lord MONTEAGLE baving said a few words in reply, the tion was agreed to.

JUNE S .- In the House of Commons, Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. Banks, replied that it was his intention to move the further suspension of the corn and navigation laws until the 1st of March, but that he did not contemplate the adoption of an assize of bread.

JUNE 11.-In the House of Commons, Dr. Bowning said he wished to know if the friendly interference of the British Government had been offered to the contending parties in Mexico. He trusted that something would be done to stop the lamentable loss of life and effusion of blood going on daily in that country. Viscount PALMERSTON said that her Majesty's late Government had made an unofficial tender of their good offices to the contending parties. The present Government had repeated the tender in a more formal manner; but neither party had as yet evinced any desire to ac-Matters being so circumstanced, however much, in common with others, Government might deplore the state of things existing in Mexico, the House would see that no furher steps could have been taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABRIVAL OF THE "WASHINGTON."-The steamship Washington, the first American ocean mail steamer from New York, arrived at Southampton at 3 o'clock on Tuesday last, fter a passage of fourteen days. This vessel, under her able and experienced commander, (Captain Hewitt,) sailed from New York on the 1st June. A few hours after the departure had been taken it was found that the hot wells and waste pipe were too small, and could not free the condensed water, which reduced the vessel's speed four miles per hour. Twelve hours were lost during the passage by stopping to mend this defect and repair wheels. To this contretemps it is owing that the Washington only appeared in sight at Southampton about half past 1 P.M. on the 15th. The Washington left Southampton for Bremen on the

6th. One hundred passengers were landed at Southampton with the mails in charge of Major Hobbie. THE CROPS IN FRANCE.-The French papers give the most

flattering accounts of the prospects of the coming harvest in France. The Courrier de Lyons, of the 14th ultimo, announces that the fall in the price of wheat at Marseilles is enormous. Wheat of the first quality, which fifteen days since was sold at 30f., is at present sold at 20f. At Lyons wheat has fallen 10 per cent. The warehouses are full of grain, and the quays are covered with it. At Marseilles the fall in prices has caused one extensive failure and numerous stoppages of payment. One commercial house became bankup at a moment when it possessed wheat to the amount of 1,000,000f. in the port.

THE POTATO CROP IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND .- The Cork Reporter contradicts the rumors so industriously circulated respecting the diseased state of the potato crop in that vicinity. The Cork Examiner says: "We have good news readers, as we shall show them, if they follow us through a few details, upon which they may place, as we do, the most implicit reliance. A report has been industriously irculated in this city that the potatoes of Mr. Wise, of Mount Desert, a well-known agriculturist, were destroyed by the disease. Corn speculators especially dwelt upon the rumor, and magnified it, until men's hearts sank within them at this crushing announcement. Well, this diseased, blasted, destroyed crop was inspected yesterday by Mr. Hartland, of Great George's street; and what is the result? This, that in twelve acres and a half of potatoes he could not, even by the Chamber, to the desire of M. Guizot to curry favor with the most rigid examination, observe the remotest trace of distinction of the foreign Powers. M. Guizot replied to these attacks in an ease of any kind whatsoever! Mr. Hartland was not merely satisfied with an examination of the leaves and stalk, but he dug up over one hundred stalks; and in neither bulb nor stalk of those hundred plants could be perceive spot or stain, or discoloration. In fact, they were all in splendid condition. The Examiner then relates a number of inquiries instituted not do it with the less readiness. The Journal des Debats in various districts of the county by persons of experience, and in every instance the same gratifying discovery of health and productiveness was the result.

have heard of the 'abdication of our influence;' of 'the iso-lation in which we should have been left;' and of our humi-as imminent. The Junta had declared that it was ready to suffering the affairs of Europe to be discussed without accept the amnesty with the sole original conditions proposed by Colonel Wylde, and the Queen was determined (although that determination had not yet been made public) still to concede a generous and complete amnesty. There would thus A Spanish corps d'armée had crossed the frontier and rein

forced the Portuguese fortress of Valencia. The French and English missions were doing their utmost to check the Spanish advance. The division of 2,500 men captured with Das Antas by the allies at the bar of Oporto was in safe custody at Fort t. Julian, which was garrisoned by our marines. A perfect concurrence of opinion and harmony of action subsisted between the representatives of the three allied Powers

ARRIVAL OF THE DEE .- The West India royal mail steam ship Dec arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning with the usual Mexican and West India mails. The Dec has rought home an exceedingly rich and valuable freight, consisting of \$107,096 from the various ports of the Main, £256 6s. in British coin, 108 lbs. 10 oz. of platina, 1,003 scrops of cochineal, two packages of pearls, 554 lbs. 5 oz. of silver, 6,064 lbs. 5 oz. in silver bars, 114 boxes cigars, 117 do. of pine-apples, the first importation this season, and 99 packages f sundries, besides the large number of 106 passengers. It is understood that the whole amount of silver (\$1,500,000)

which reached London recently by the Prolic, from South America, has been disposed of at 4s. 93d. per ounce for export to the continent .- Times. The insurance offices will have to pay £47,000, the amoun

f the polices effected on the life of Mr. O'Connell; but little of this large sum goes to his family, the insurances having been principally effected by third parties. Miss Martineau has landed at Marseilles on her return from

BARON HUMBOLDT .- A letter from perlin states that M Alexander de Humboldt is so ill that his physicians despair of

SWITZEBLAND. - The Univers publishes a letter from Fri

Egypt and Syria, and she will probably very soon arrive in

burg of the 4th instant, announcing that military prepara-rations were making in all the Catholic Cantons ever since the triumph of the Radicals in St. Gall appeared to secure to the enemies of the Jesuits a majority in the Federal Diet. "We are (says the writer) without any apprehension, and Friburg and the other cantons of the League are actively anizing their means of defence. Every body is armed, and the troops and volunteers are drilled daily. The landwehr, composed of men who have already served and understand the use of arms, have been formed into battalions, and are eady to march. The landsturm (that is the levy en masse is organized in parties of thirty men, under the command of their officers. But what promises us a complete and speedy victory is, the entire confidence which the Catholic Go richts and the people place in the protection of the Holy Virgin, to whom they attribute the four victories already ob-tained. The people of the different cantons have performed pilgrimages to the shrine of our Lady of Einsiedlen. The parish priests headed the processions, with their crosses and banners, and the carriages of the Government follower them with the Counsellors of State delegated ad hoc, and of ficers bearing the colors of the cantons by which they were leputed. You see we have little to dread. The storm ill quickly pass over Friburg has displayed its black banner, adorned with a large white cross, and forty thousand combat ants now assembling in the other cantons anxiously await the struggle, whilst our enemies, "wided among themselves, are much more menacing in words the" deeds." Berlin, June 9 .- Prussian Diet. - The Prussian Gov-

ernment continues to receive the most se, ious obstacles from the assembly of the three States. The project of law for the construction of the railway from Berlin to K. oigsberg was the number who had emigrated already amounting to about 130,000. He believed they would all be satisfactorily provided for. The proper course would be to allow emigration to take its natural course instead of endeavoring to stimulate it. The roble Earl read extracts of a letter from an emigration agent in Canada, showing that the sums remitted by emigrants agent in Canada, showing that the sums remitted by emigrants agent in Canada, showing that the sums remitted by emigrants are construction of the railway from Berlin to K. Digsberg was thrown out by the enormous majority of 360 to 159. The assembly hopes by these means to compet the Government to make the concessions which it demands. Thus it savifices to this one political question projects of law the most favorable to the manufacturing and commercial intervals. It is evident that a strong party feeling exists, and the immense

majority of the opposition on this question gives them in creasing importance.—Hamburg paper, June 12.

MONTEVIDEO, MARCH 25 .- Col. Rodriguez, ex-Minister of Bolivia, was found the other morning on the beach at Buenos Ayres, killed by a deep sabre cut on the head. His dress and valuables were untouched. It was generally believed in Buenos Ayres that the same will which had caused so much blood to flow in that unhappy city had ordained the death of Col. Rodriguez.

LIVERPOOL FLOUR AND COTTON MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 19-12 M.

THE CORN MARKET .- Subsequent to the departure of the last steamer the markets fully realized the upward tendency noticed upon the 3d, and which was maintained till about the 11th. At that time the best Western Canal flour had reached 46s. per barrel. White Indian corn had been quoted at 60s. per quarter, and yellow at 58s. Since then, however, owing to the extreme favorableness of the weather, and the promising appearance of the growing crops, the stability of the market has been materially shaken. The last three markets had been unusually dull, and the transactions of yesterday particularly were of an exceedingly limited character-They closed with 40s. a 41s. 6d. for best Western Canal; American wheat 11s. a 12s. 3d. for 70 lbs. Indian corn, white, 48s. a 52s. per quarter, which are the very best quotations to be obtained. Corn meal 24s. a 25s. per bbl. ; Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 39s. a 40s.; Ohio 37s, a 38s. and sour 33s. to 35s. 6d.

The arrivals of wheat from Ireland, either of home growth or foreign returns, during the last fortnight, have been very considerable, as also have been the imports from the United States for a week or ten days. Heavy loss has taken place in flour and meal by leakage, which has rendered a large quantity unmerchantable.

The rumors of the reappearance of the potato disease, though unconfirmed, have not yet subsided, but they do not exercise the smallest influence upon the market.

The Prices of Breadstuffs in Liverpool.

June 18.

American wheat 12 6 a 13 3 11 0 a 12 3 48 0 a 52 0 Corn meal 28 0 a 29 0 THE COTTON MARKET .- The market, though fluctuating

in the early part of the month, has now assumed a steadier aspect, and advanced fully $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound. The sales for the week ending yesterday evening amount to 36,000 bales, of which 5,000 have been taken on speculation and 4,400 for which 5,000 have been taken on spectration and vector export. The American descriptions consist of 7,000 bales of Upland at 6 d. a 8 d.; Alabama and Mobile at 6 d. a 7 d.; and 120 Sea Island at 12d. a 18d. for middling, ordinary, and fair, and 20d. a 22d. for fine. The stock now in port is estimated at 500,000 bales, against 732,000 last year-the American proportion is computed at 369,000 bales, being 128,000 bales less than it was then.

Another Account of the Prices of Breadstuffs. LIVERPOOL, JUNE 18-2 P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The business transacted at this day's market was very limited, at a further decline in value, the market closing heavily at the following currency; and at our extreme figures, sales in quantity could not be effected

Wheat	t, white
	red 10s. 6d. a 11s. 8d.
Indian	corn
Do	meal
Flour,	Western Canal 40s. a 40s. 6d.
	Philadelphia, &c 38s. a 39s. 0d.
Do	Canadian
Do	sour
	[Stitt, Day & Co.'s Prices Current
	THE CHILDREN

A FAITHFUL NEGRO.

The Philadelphia Inquirer tells the following story of a negro named Aaron Kine, who entered the service of a Philadelphia officer at Pittsburg, and was, at the last dates, with that officer at Jalapa :

"During the battle at Cerro Gordo, Aaron, my faithful darkskinned, but true-hearted servant, was left in the camp at Plan del Rio, where, during the fight, news was received that the second Tennessee and our Pennsylvania regiment had both been cut to pieces and driven off of the field. Further, that Captain Bluder's German company and that with which I am connected were utterly routed and their captains killed or wounded.

"When King heard the report, he burst into tears, and uttering one or two sobs he suddenly sprang from the spot on which he was sitting, and exclaimed, 'Poor Captain! He may want water, aid, assistance, and I here idle !

Quick as thought he seized two very large canteens, ran to the creek, filled them, snatched up a musket belonging to one of the sick men, which he loaded, crying the whole time, and thus rendering the scene at once ludicrous and affecting, and exclaiming, as he returned the ramrod, 'Gosh, if I find the captain killed, I'll do something, I know.'

"He then ran to the road, seized the first horse he found there, rode him, at the top of his speed, to the battle-field, where, dismounting, he hurried with impatience through all points, inquiring for the Pennsylvania regiment. Great was my surprise to see him with his musket and two canteens of water; but far greater was his on discovering me. His joy was exhibited in the most striking manner. At first he did not speak, but his big eyes sparkled in a truly extraordinary two or three singular twists, he burst into tears. I laughe heartily at the curious figure he cut, covered with perspiration and dust, and (but this is under the rose) I found it extremely difficult to prevent a tear from stealing down my cheek at t extraordinary faithfulness and feeling manifested by this noble hearted son of Africa."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL IN MACHINERY .- Experiment are being tried upon the New Jersey Railroad to test the merits of a substitute for oil on the axles of the cars. The substitute used is cold water. It is applied to the axletree by means of a small wheel, armed with buckets, and enclosed within the box that confines the end of the axle and contains the water. Its operation is similar to that of the trough of water under the grindstone, and the greater the velocity of the wheel, so much the more completely is the end of the axle buried in water. The New York Post says :

" After running the car to which it is applied, fifteen mile for instance, at the high speed of a swift train, we found the water in the box as cold as when it was put there, the end of the axle was without any perceptible degree of heat, and the water had no more discoloration than might have been caused by the dust in the box. Fifteen miles, run at high speed, was sufficient to test the experiment, and such were th sults. The principle upon which the patentee bases this ap-plication of cold water is, that the heat or electric influences rmed at the extremities of the axle are dissipated or conveyed away by the water, just as the atmosphere and the rain convey the electricity of the heavens to the earth. In an eco nomical point of view, the successful application of water to machinery as a substitute for oil will save to the State of New York annually, as it is estimated, nearly two hundred thou

HOME MADE LETTERS FROM EUROPE.-Not the least amusing of newspaper jokes (says the New Orleans National) is that of having a "London Correspondent." We were once gravely informed, in New York, that A. B. was engaged on a certain evening, as he "done the foreign correspondence." That there are real letter-writers across the Atlantic who furnish our journals with interesting and exceedingly dull epistles we have no doubt; but they carry a taint of foreignsm about them as easily distinguished from the domestic product as Scotch ale is from an imitation.

A real live correspondent in London can be known from his ignorance of American current excitement; an imitation corespondent tinges his letters with what is interesting at home. An English London correspondent tries to be a great admirer of America; a Yankee foreign correspondent affects to be in love with monarchical institutions. An English London correspondent never speaks of London; a Yankee foreign corres pondent don't speak of any thing else. The domestic foreign correspondent rambles about and speaks of London and New York in the same sentence. In fact it is as easy to distinguish the real from the imitation as it is to tell gold from brass

There is one subject upon which the home foreign corres pondent is particularly rich; we allude to the stale, unprofit-able, and peurile charge that England is very anxious to get f Mexico, and that if we don't look out very sharp she will fall upon it some evening and swallow it as a duck would a grain of corn. This twattle always ends an epistle rom some poor devil of a penny-a-liner, stuck away in an attie room that commands a fine view of the Five Points in New York, for it is remarkable that these domestic foreign letter are entirely confined to the New York press. We are at a loss to know which to laugh at most : the paper that originally gives these letters existence in print, or the delectable sheets re-print them with sage comments.

It is also a most remarkable coincidence that these home-writ ten "foreign letters," warning the people of the United States of England's designs on Mexico, always appear in Locofoco papers, and come out just as certainly at a time the "war spirit" fags, as young chickens do from good egga that have been carefully set on the usual time by a motherly hen.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A small boy named John Bride, whilst getting on the Pittsburg train of cars in Market street, Phila-delphia, on Friday evening, fell, and the wheels passed lengthwise across his legs. He died in about three hours af-